

they will be denied the whole trade union movement later.

"The fight must be won. British trade unionism will triumph against the united efforts of British organized capital in its attempt to destroy trade union achievements legitimately gained by years of hard labor and sacrifice."

Meanwhile efforts are being made by both sides to reopen the negotiations between the striking miners, the mine owners and the Government, but in some labor circles to-night these efforts seem only to irritate.

Leaders of the Triple Alliance in declaring a unanimous decision in support of the miners assert that other unions are seeking to join them. They insist their members will go on strike at 10 o'clock Friday night to support the demand by the miners for a national wage pool to maintain the present scale of wages in the poorer pits and also a pooling of profits. The Government met the wage demand half way, but declared a pooling of profits impossible.

If the strike becomes effective Friday night it means that the railroad men, the tramway men, the busmen, the lorry and taxicab drivers and the tube workers will quit work. The result is that the Londoners will be in a state of chaos. The Londoners' Union, which is battling on the strike question to-day, will join the strike tomorrow, although Havelock Wilson, president of this union, said to-day that a majority of his union members who have voted are against a strike.

May Darken London.

To-night the railroad engine drivers indicated they would go with the strikers, while the dockers and the general workers appear most likely to follow a strike call soon. The result may be that nearly 4,000,000 men in the British Isles may be on strike by Saturday. Such a walkout would affect at least 16,000,000 persons, including the strikers and their dependents. The industrial paralysis that would result in this country would throw millions of other workers out of employment. The electrical workers of London to-night threaten to go out, which may lead to the city being in darkness.

Herbert Smith, president of the National Miners' Federation, and Frank Hodges, general secretary of that organization, made public to-night a statement in which they gave their reasons for refusing the Government's scheme for a strike settlement. They declared that when the Government declined to grant a national pool of mine profits it refused "the one essential condition of a settlement." They asserted that when the mine owners indicated they would not grant the miners' demand in this connection the Government accepted this attitude by the owners as sufficient proof that the miners' demand was not practicable.

They charged that the Government deliberately took the side of the mine owners, and declared that, as executives of the Miners' Federation, had done everything in their power to effect a reasonable settlement of the dispute. They asserted that "in loyalty to their wives and families and to the workers in other districts" they had no choice but to refuse "to permit their scheme of national negotiation to be wrecked and to agree to a reduction in pay which in many districts would bring them down to pre-war standards of living."

To-night the Government in reply insists that the proposals offered the miners had all the principles involved in a national wage pool.

To-night the Government is asking openly:

"Is it revolution?"

Labor is answering in the negative.

However, the Government recognizes that there is a sinister element seeking to take advantage of the situation that would result from the chaos of a general strike by labor here. A sinister element that is inspired by Moscow, whether or not Moscow's connection with it continued after the signing of the Anglo-Russian trade treaty, is using both governments against one another. Competent observers believe that this Bolshevik element in British labor is small.

Sinn Fein Watched.

Also the Government recognizes that the Sinn Fein, of whom there are many adherents and sympathizers in the most important centers here, will seek by every turn to aid their cause. However, the Government is keeping a tight grip on Ireland.

While members of the Government refuse to believe that the strike here is essentially revolutionary in character, they frankly admit that if it is not beaten in a short time a revolution might be precipitated through there being millions of unemployed and hungry people. Therefore, they are renewing the call to the colors, and the result has been eminently satisfactory, they say.

There are still a few serious points of trouble, like Fifeshire, where a real Red raid was made in the freight yards at midnight last night. But officials say these points are being protected by troops.

It is mainly the Government that is stressing the possibility of revolution. Labor leaders profess to believe they can hold their men in an orderly way, and they insist it is not a political strike at all, but merely an heroic effort by labor to prevent capital cutting wages below the cost of subsistence and also to prevent the loss of all the advantages labor here has gained during the last seven years.

Moderate labor leaders, like Mr. Clynes, John Henry Thomas and Arthur Henderson to-night are trying to find a common ground for agreement. They do not seem willing to resort to the issue of a general strike and possibly revolution. But they find labor united behind them and insisting that they, as labor leaders, resist to the utmost any effort toward a general reduction in wages.

Last night these men came into the situation and succeeded in effecting a postponement of quick strike action. They are themselves tied up in the recent negotiations, however, and they cannot well go back to the positions they have taken. To-night they signed the new manifesto which definitely committed the railroad men and the transport workers to strike Friday and announcing that "it was not a political fight."

The Government is preparing to meet the challenge by the miners' representatives that it is adding a strike against them and with the mine owners. The Cabinet met to-night, after which the Prime Minister's letter was sent to the Triple Alliance.

Brisk Volunteer Enlistment.

The enlistment of volunteers was reported to be going on briskly, with many union men, including miners, responding to the call to join the colors. Officials of London's underground system, which is severely menaced by the threatened strike of the electricians, said to-night they could operate an emergency service with volunteers and officials who were competent to drive trams. The railroads also report that they can operate a fair emergency service.

To-night the Government began the erection in Hyde Park of huts which had been used in Flanders during the war, right under the noses of the fashionable Park lane. It will be from these huts that the Park lane mansions and the tenement houses of the Shoreditch district will draw their rations next week if the strike comes.

The Parliamentary Labor party and the Trades Union Congress, hitherto regarded as moderates, will hold a joint meeting to-morrow afternoon.

PREMIER DEMANDS BASIS FOR STRIKE

Letter Asks Alliance to Justify Imperilling the Nation's Industry.

ANSWER IS DUE TO-DAY

Government Assures All Faithful Workers Protection in Positions.

4,000,000 MEN AFFECTED

Mine Closing Costs Nation 16,000,000 Pounds—Losses Mounting.

LONDON, April 13.—After the receipt of the announcement of the "Triple Alliance" that its members would be called from their work Friday night at 10 P. M., Premier Lloyd George sent the following reply to the alliance:

"Dear Mr. Thomas (general secretary of the Railway Union) and Mr. Williams (secretary of the Transport Workers Federation):

"I am in receipt of your letter. The decision you report is a grave one. You threaten Friday night to dislocate the whole of the transport services of this country, so essential to the life of the nation.

"I should like to know the grounds on which you are determined to inflict such a serious blow on your fellow countrymen.

"Yours faithfully,

[Signed.] "LLOYD GEORGE."

Protection for All Workers.

The Triple Alliance sat until a late hour to-night, and it was decided to send a reply to the Premier's letter to-morrow morning, when the deliberations of the Triple Alliance are resumed.

Earlier in the day the Government issued a statement in which it guaranteed protection for all workers in essential industries. The statement said:

"In the event of the threatened extension of the stoppage of work, the Government will use the fullest powers of the State to protect the workers who remain at work in any services essential to the life of the country.

"In any settlement, which may be reached, the Government will give their support in securing that the position of such workers shall not be prejudiced as compared to their position before the stoppage."

With only the mines closed down, it is estimated by competent observers that the strike of the miners is costing the country nearly 16,000,000 a week. This includes the loss of unmined coal, unpaid wages, the decrease in railroad traffic and the cost of the emergency measures. The Triple Alliance carry out its threat and its membership quit work Friday night, this cost would be increased many times, since it would entail the stoppage of practically all industry in the British Isles and immense expenditures by the Government for police work.

Affects 4,000,000 Men.

About 800,000 men are affected by the strike order by the National Miners' Federation. The two other branches of the Triple Alliance, the National Union of Railwaymen and the National Federation of Transport Workers, have a membership of about 300,000 each. However, should the Triple Alliance become effective, the consensus is that it would be joined by many other unions, including the electrical workers. That would mean a stoppage of all tram cars and tubes in London and the shutting off of all light and power. Such a general strike would affect about 4,000,000 workers.

The British Isles faced a similar situation in September and October, 1919, in connection with the railroad men's strike, called on September 24. At that time, piers, docks, overalls and added the emergency transport going. At that time about 80,000 privately owned motor cars were tendered to the Government for emergency use.

CATTLE FOR GERMANY LEAVE BALTIMORE

Gift of Western Dairyman Sails for Hamburg.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—With 744 milk cows and three pedigree bulls the American steamship West Arrow of the Bull Steamship Line left here this afternoon for Hamburg.

The animals are consigned to the German Government for distribution among the dairymen of Germany and were the gift of the American Dairy Company of Chicago and were supplied from the ranches of South Dakota.

The shipment was made over a protest from the American Legion, which maintained that the United States was still in a state of war with Germany and that such a gift was improper.

LA GUARDIA OPPOSES WHITMAN PROBE FUND

Swann, However, Hopes to Get Additional \$20,000.

While F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, made a statement yesterday indicating that he will oppose District Attorney Swann's request, if renewed, for an additional \$20,000 to continue the Whitman investigation, District Attorney Swann appeared optimistic regarding the chances of his office obtaining the money.

"I am confident the matter will right itself," District Attorney Swann said.

It was said yesterday that the original \$20,000 appropriated for the investigation is exhausted. Mr. Whitman has received a salary warrant for his services. It was said, and some of his special investigators, according to report, have received no salary in the last month.

PRAISE HARDING'S RACE VIEW.

President's Reference to Negro Question Commended.

President Harding's reference in his message to Congress to the race question, and his endorsement of a proposal for a joint commission of whites and negroes to make a study of race relations, was approved yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a telegram was sent to him praising these declarations.

Want France to Tax Foreigners for Revenue

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Paris, April 13.

THE movement which was fostered by several French newspapers to increase the revenue which the Government here received from foreigners, principally Americans, is gaining impetus. The intransigent demands that the French Government take steps in this connection immediately, saying that "every Frenchman embarking for America pays the American head tax on foreigners of 120 francs, but Americans embarking for France pay nothing."

WILSEY QUILTS, HITS EDUCATION BOARD

Letter to Mayor Declares It Is Subservient to His Political Mandates.

Denouncing the present Board of Education, which was appointed by Mayor Hylan, and asserting that the political mandates of that appointing power, Dr. W. Wilsey yesterday sent his resignation to the Mayor as a member of the board, and announced his intention of devoting his time to the passage of the Robinson bill, introduced Tuesday in the Legislature. The Robinson bill would abolish the present board of seven and the Mayor's exclusive appointive power, and would create a new board of nineteen to be named by the Mayor and the State Senate, residing in New York city.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Mr. Wilsey's resignation came a statement from Anning S. Pratt, President of the board, denouncing the Robinson bill and giving Mr. Wilsey credit for its origin. Mr. Wilsey has been a member of the board for twenty years. His term would have expired on the first Tuesday of next month. His criticism of the Hylan Board of Education follows in part:

"The Board of Education has had no clear conception of its powers; no definite notion of its functions either as related to the school system or the city government; no appreciation, therefore, of the methods by which its powers and functions can best be exercised, and, of necessity, no abiding convictions to impel it to stand steadily and persistently for the carrying out of its policies for the maintaining of its statutory rights. From the beginning its prevailing tendency has been one of drift and vague opportunism."

Mr. Pratt criticized Dr. William L. Etinger, Superintendent of Schools, for his support of the Robinson bill, adding: "Dr. Etinger's attitude in support of this measure is indeed surprising to me when I recall that it was by a majority vote of this board that he was elected to the office he now holds."

The following excerpt from Mr. Wilsey's letter to the Mayor purports to throw light upon Dr. Etinger's position and the effect of the constant clash between Controller Craig and the Mayor's appointees on the board:

"The law provided that the chief executive of the Board of Education of the school system should be the Superintendent of Schools, and its acts were intended to be free of direct control by the appointing power or of oppressive coercion by the chief financial officer of the city. That the board has failed to conform to these plain provisions of the law and of sound administrative theory is a matter of common knowledge. Much of its energies have been wasted in the attempt to wrest from the Superintendent of Schools his statutory powers."

Mr. Wilsey further charges that the board was indifferent to the needs of the teachers for "a decent living" wage until the teachers turned to the Legislature for relief.

BARS "T. R." ON POLES.

TOMORROW, April 13.—Permitting to paint "T. R." on poles along the provincial highway, proposed link in the Theodore Roosevelt Highway from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., has been refused by C. B. Higgins, Ontario Minister of Public Works. The Canadian division of the Theodore Roosevelt Highway Association will repeat the request, however, it was announced to-day.



A Noted Explorer—And His Hunger for Bread

You just call for your coffee and eggs and toasted bread, these mornings and rush for the 7.45 without giving them a second thought.

But before America had conquered the Rockies a noted explorer, Thomas James, put civilization behind him for a rush into the wilderness.

He penetrated to Santa Fe and returned along the base of the Rockies, where he sighted a mighty peak, named "James Peak" by the old trappers who came after him.

He fought with Pawnees, Comanches and Apaches. Then one night an Indian circled his camp, keeping out of gun shot. James knew what this meant—that the Indian was friendly and wanted to make sure what kind of a camp it was.

"Wawhatonga?" he called out which was the Indian name for "long knife," for the Americans were known there as "long knives" on account of their weapons.

"Wawhatonga?" the Indian queried and came nearer. He was a friendly Ojibwa. He conducted the lone explorer to the camp of a white trader from St. Louis, named Chautau, and the two sat down to dinner.

"I partook with him of a dish of coffee," wrote James, "the first I had tasted in 12 months, and of bread which brought before my mind all the comforts of home to which I had so long been a stranger."

The white man's hunger for bread is a primal instinct. Nowadays, for millions it is a hunger for "WARD'S."

The very plains on which James Peak looks down yield tons and tons of golden-bued, deliciously-flavored wheat which go every day into the making of WARD'S BREAD in order that you may find it handy and ready when you call for it at your neighborhood dealer.

Remember that every loaf of

WARD'S BREAD

is made to make you want to eat another

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VIVIANI APPLAUDS STAND BY HARDING

Tells Notable Audience France Is Grateful for Backing by U. S.

EMOTION BRINGS TEARS

Envoy Says His Country, in Grave Situation, Faces Hard Problems.

PLEDGE BY DR. BUTLER

Asserts Propaganda From No Quarter Will Cause U. S. to Desert Old Friends.

RENE Viviani, France's former Premier and just now her special envoy to America, yesterday welded additional links in the chain of friendship that he says must bind the United States and France for all time. In his work he had the enthusiastic cooperation of representative American people.

In the first instance, yesterday afternoon, it was the Rev. Dr. Charles S. MacFarland, speaking on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, who voiced American sentiment. In the second, and the more picturesque and colorful, perhaps, it was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the France-America Society, who caused the seasoned French orator frequently to apply his napkin to his eyes as the speaker linked Vicksburg with Verdun, Antietam with Chateau Thierry and Gettysburg with the Marne and Belleau Wood.

"The American people change at intervals their Presidents and their policies," said Dr. Butler, addressing 500 members of the France-America Society, gathered in honor of M. Viviani at the Hotel Pennsylvania, "but they do not change their principles or their patriotism. They do not suppose to allow any form of insidious propaganda, whether it originate in Moscow or Berlin, or in some nearer spot, to separate us from the great peoples beside whom we have just now fought."

That was the speaker's pledge of solidarity between France and America in respect of the former's claims for reparations, restitution and security against a common foe. And to it M. Viviani replied by linking the names of Voltaire and Franklin, and by declaring:

"We in France do not know Republics or Democrats. We only know that the America of to-day is the America we knew a century and more ago."

Triumph for French Envoy.

Last night's function should be recorded as a triumph in the visiting diplomat's mission. Speaking as he did in an official capacity, he brought cheers from the highly representative audience when he referred in appreciative terms to the satisfaction France felt in the outline of America's attitude toward her vital question as outlined in the recent note of Secretary Hughes. Then he added:

"And President Harding in his message to the Congress yesterday emphasized Germany's responsibility and reminded her that she must do her duty—fulfill her obligations and pay her indemnities."

M. Viviani took the opportunity to give more tangible evidence of France's appreciation by presenting to Dr. Butler, who already was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, the plaque of the Order and with investing Pierre Cartier, vice-president of the France-America Society, William D. Guthrie and Morgan J. O'Brien with the insignia of Legionnaires.

Among those who witnessed the investiture at the conclusion of M.

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"The situation is terrible and grave," said M. Viviani. "We have known the horrors of war. Now we are experiencing the complexities of peace. In war, if the duty is tragic, it is, however, simple. It is victory or death. In peace the question is more complex, and many roads are open to our mind. Then it becomes a question of victory without death; a question of where one must conquer, but not die."

M. Viviani then briefly sketched the history of France's five invasions in the last 130 years and asked:

"If our deed could again stand up, what would they feel to learn that they had died in vain? Vergennes announced the victory that gave us the new republic said: 'Many good citizens have died in order that others might live.' To-day, after many more have fallen, we have to ask in a less eloquent way if any more must fall."

"We are asked about the capacity of Germany to pay. I have come to the intelligent American people to present some plain facts. Don't think we have not taken into account the capacity of Germany. We know Germany's capacity to pay and we are going to act to make her pay. We didn't dishonor ourselves in the war and we are not going to in the peace. Thanks to you, America, we were not victims in the war, and we are not to be victims in the peace."

Presenting M. Viviani and outlining France's claims for restitution and reparations Dr. Butler said:

"The present value of the very highest amount which it has been suggested that Germany should be called upon to pay—its present value at a reasonable rate of interest—is about \$30,000,000,000, of which France is to get some \$3 per cent, or in round numbers, \$10,500,000,000. But they say, 'Look at the interest. You are proposing that this payment shall be extended over forty-two years and shall carry interest,' and by adding the interest to the present value a very large and appalling large sum is produced."

"But the man with a \$100,000 mortgage on his property payable in fifty years, at 5 per cent interest, does not go about saying that he has a mortgage of \$500,000 on his property. He knows the difference between the present and the future value, and the whole world, particularly the American world, has been misled and misled as to the amount of the repayment fixed by the commission. Germany has been asked to think of it in terms of principal plus forty-two years' accumulated interest. But there are two ways of looking at these matters. One is the whole world, and the other is the American world."

"If we are going to figure interest in that way against France, suppose we figure interest another way for France. In 1872 Germany imposed upon France a payment of \$1,000,000,000, without any corresponding loss of its own territory or property, simply as a war indemnity. At 6 per cent that \$1,000,000,000 would now be worth to France \$16,000,000,000."

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Viviani's address were Frank D. Pavey, vice-president of the Alliance Francaise; Capt. H. Gloster Armstrong, British Consul-General in New York; George W. Wickereham, Justice John Proctor Clarke, Ambassador Jusserand, Major Gen. H. K. Bethell, Military Attache of the British Embassy, representing Ambassador Geddes; Rear Admiral H. Mol. Huse, U. S. N., commanding the Third Naval District; President James R. Angell of Yale, James W. Gerard, Frank A. Munsey, Col. F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander of the American Legion; M. Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General in New York; Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Henry S. Pritchett, Frederick B. Coudert, Brig.-Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, former Justice Francis C. Pendleton, William Harmon Black, Capt. de Corvette Guinet, Paul D. Cravath, Bowdoin A. Fahnstoeck, Dr. Thomas Paul, Elbert H. Gary, Otto H. Kahn, Arthur Knowlson, president of the Canadian Club; Dr. George F. Kunz, William Lewisohn, Col. Henry D. Lindsay, William Pelletier, Minister, Dr. Lancelotti, former Judge Alton B. Parker, George Foster Peabody, Mark Sheldon, High Commissioner for Australia; Dr. B. Stepanov, Minister, plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia; Henry W. Taft and Martin Vogel.

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"The present value of the very highest amount which it has been suggested that Germany should be called upon to pay—its present value at a reasonable rate of interest—is about \$30,000,000,000, of which France is to get some \$3 per cent, or in round numbers, \$10,500,000,000. But they say, 'Look at the interest. You are proposing that this payment shall be extended over forty-two years and shall carry interest,' and by adding the interest to the present value a very large and appalling large sum is produced."

"But the man with a \$100,000 mortgage on his property payable in fifty years, at 5 per cent interest, does not go about saying that he has a mortgage of \$500,000 on his property. He knows the difference between the present and the future value, and the whole world, particularly the American world, has been misled and misled as to the amount of the repayment fixed by the commission. Germany has been asked to think of it in terms of principal plus forty-two years' accumulated interest. But there are two ways of looking at these matters. One is the whole world, and the other is the American world."

"If we are going to figure interest in that way against France, suppose we figure interest another way for France. In 1872 Germany imposed upon France a payment of \$1,000,000,000, without any corresponding loss of its own territory or property, simply as a war indemnity. At 6 per cent that \$1,000,000,000 would now be worth to France \$16,000,000,000."

"If we figure against France to fix the amount of her obligation in the public mind, let's figure interest for France in calculating what she paid to Germany."

Hard Situation in France.

"The situation is terrible and grave," said M. Viviani. "We have known the horrors of war. Now we are experiencing the complexities of peace. In war, if the duty is tragic, it is, however, simple. It is victory or death. In peace the question is more complex, and many roads are open to our mind. Then it becomes a question of victory without death; a question of where one must conquer, but not die."

M. Viviani then briefly sketched the history of France's five invasions in the last 130 years and asked:

"If our deed could again stand up, what would they feel to learn that they had died in vain? Vergennes announced the victory that gave us the new republic said: 'Many good citizens have died in order that others might live.' To-day, after many more have fallen, we have to ask in a less eloquent way if any more must fall."

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